

# U.N. votes 112 to 7 for Palestinian state

UNITED NATIONS, July 29 (AP) -- The U.N. General Assembly, in the climax to a week's emergency session, adopted a resolution today giving Israel a deadline of next Nov. 15 to start withdrawing from occupied Arab territories and calling for a West Bank-Gaza Strip Palestinian state.

The vote was 112 to 7 with 24 abstentions. The United States voted against the resolution, sponsored by 40 non-aligned and communist countries. Israel, Norway, Australia, Canada, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic also voted "no."

Among the abstainers were the nine countries in the European Economic Community -- Ireland, Britain, France, West Germany, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy. The majority in favour consisted of almost all the Third World and Communist nations.

Egypt, now in U.S.-promoted talks with Israel on Palestinian autonomy, was among those that voted for the proposal.

The Assembly also adopted a second resolution asking the U.N. Palestinian rights committee to "study thoroughly the reasons for the refusal of Israel to comply" with U.N. resolutions on Palestine.

The vote on that was 112-5 with 26 abstentions. The United States, Israel, Guatemala, Canada and Australia voted "no."

The main resolution holds out the threat of recourse to the Security Council and the imposition of mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter if Israel failed to comply.

of the Americans' veto power.

Shortly before voting began, the delegate of Senegal, Mr. Fallou Kane, who is chairman of the Palestinian rights committee, added a new paragraph to the text of the main resolution. This contained a demand that Israel comply fully with all U.N. resolutions on occupied Jerusalem, in particular a Security Council resolution adopted on June 30.

This rejected moves by the Knesset to consolidate the unification of East and West Jerusalem and proclaim the united city Israel's capital. The U.S. incurred Israeli wrath by abstaining on that resolution, thus permitting its adoption.

Israel had appealed for an American veto.

In the Palestinian rights resolution, the Assembly:

-- calls for the Palestinians' return "to their homes and property in Palestine, from which they have been displaced and uprooted."

-- says the Palestinian people have the right to establish their "own independent sovereign state."

-- reaffirms the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to participate on an equal footing in all U.N. deliberations and conferences to settle the Middle East and Palestinian questions.

-- calls on Israel "to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories" it has occupied since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and urges that such withdrawal start before Nov. 15.

-- Demands that Israel comply with the U.N. Security Council's

resolution of last March 1 calling for a stop order on new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and for the dismantling of present ones.

-- asks and authorises Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim to "take the necessary measures towards the implementation of" recommendations for a Palestinian state issued by the U.N. Palestinian rights committee in 1976.

-- asks Dr. Waldheim to report on the carrying out of the provisions of the resolution to the Assembly's full session to start Sept. 16.

-- asks that, if Israel fails to carry out the resolution, the Security Council convene "to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures" under the sanctions provisions of the

U.N. Charter.

authorities Assembly President Salim Ahmad Salim of Tanzania to reconvene the emergency session "upon request from member states."

U.S. Ambassador William Vanden Heuvel, explaining his vote against the Palestinian statehood resolution, complained that it did not recognise Israel's right to exist, as did several other speakers who either voted against the resolution or abstained from voting.

"The resolution cannot serve as a basis for negotiations which can advance just, comprehensive, and durable arrangements for peace," he said.

"Resolutions that do not take into account the legitimate rights and the concerns of both sides will not be accepted by both sides and

therefore cannot be the basis for negotiations," he said.

Speaker after speaker explained that he had voted "no" or "abstention" on the Palestinian resolution because it did not recognise either Israel's right to a secure existence or Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which makes general recognition of that right one condition for a Middle East peace settlement.

Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum told the Assembly, "There is no panacea to the world's ills to be found in adopting endless one-sided, biased and hostile resolutions against my country." He said the emergency session started last Tuesday and recessed over the weekend, had been called illegally since there was really no emergency.

## 16 sentenced to death in Angola

LISBON, July 29 (R) -- An Angolan court today sentenced 16 people to death for their part in a bombing campaign waged in the capital, Luanda, and other parts of the country for the past two years by an opposition guerrilla movement. In a report reaching here from Luanda the Angola news agency, ANGOP, said security services in an operation launched last November had arrested 124 people, 96 of whom still awaited trial. In Lisbon, a statement from the South African-backed National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) accepted responsibility for the bombing campaign and said it would explode 16 more bombs to avenge each of those sentenced to death. The statement appeared in the right-wing daily, *Dia*. ANGOP said seven others accused before a people's revolutionary court in Luanda were given prison sentences from 12 to 24 years. Four others were freed and judgment on the remaining prisoner was suspended.

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة باللغة العربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Midway collides with Panama ship

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) -- The 64,000-ton U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and the Panamanian-registered merchant ship Cactus collided today in Far Eastern waters. Two U.S. sailors were killed and three injured, the U.S. navy said. Officials at the Pentagon reported the collision, saying that the Midway sustained some damage. Preliminary information indicated there were no casualties aboard the Cactus, and the extent of damage to the merchant ship was not immediately known, the navy said. The collision occurred between Palawan Island in the Philippines and North Borneo, about 450 nautical miles southwest of the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines. The 300-metre (1,000-foot) long Midway, with a crew of about 4,500 officers and enlisted personnel, is the only U.S. aircraft carrier now operating in the Western Pacific region.

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## Key points of resolution

UNITED NATIONS, July 29 (R) -- Following is the text of the operative section of a resolution on the "question of Palestine" adopted by the U.N. General assembly today:

1. RECALLS and REAFFIRMS its resolution 3236 and 3237 of 22 November 1974 and all other relevant resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine;
2. REAFFIRMS, in particular, that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions, without the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Jerusalem, and without the achievement of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine;
3. REAFFIRMS the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property, in Palestine, from which they have been displaced and uprooted, and calls for their return;
4. REAFFIRMS the inalienable rights in Palestine of the Palestinian people, including resolution of the question of (a) the right to self-determination without external interference, and to national independence and sovereignty;
- (b) the right to establish its own independent sovereign state;
5. REAFFIRMS the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations;
6. REAFFIRMS the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;
7. CALLS UPON Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urges that such withdrawal from all the occupied territories should start before 15 November 1980;
8. DEMANDS that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Resolution 465 (1980) adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 1 March 1980;
9. FURTHER DEMANDS that Israel should fully comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the holy city of Jerusalem, in particular Security Council Resolution 476 of 30 June 1980;
10. STRESSES its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland;
11. REQUESTS and AUTHORIZES the Secretary General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to take the necessary measures towards the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 59 to 72 of the report of the committee to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session as a basis for the solution of the question of Palestine;
12. REQUESTS the Secretary General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
13. REQUESTS the Security Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter;
14. DECIDES to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the president of the latest regular session of the General Assembly to resume its meetings upon request from member States.

## How they voted

UNITED NATIONS, July 29 (R) -- Following is today's voting breakdown on the main General Assembly resolution:

### In favour

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, East Germany, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome e Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Yemen, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

### Against

Australia, Canada, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Israel, Norway, United States.

### Abstention

Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, West Germany.

## King in West Germany for talks with Schmidt

BONN, July 29 (R) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said tonight that Jordan could play a pivotal role in the search for a global Middle East peace settlement.

Welcoming His Majesty King Hussein at the start of a three-day visit to West Germany, Mr. Genscher said King Hussein "an important spokesman for the Arab World which is seeking, along with us, a permanent peace settlement."

West German diplomatic sources said Bonn viewed the visit as particularly well-timed and important since European Economic Community countries decided last week to follow their Venice statement on the Middle East by sending Luxembourg's foreign minister, Mr. Gaston Thorn, to the region for talks.

Mr. Thorn flew to Tunis from Luxembourg today to begin talks with Mr. Chadli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. Mr. Thorn is to visit Amman in the second half of August.

King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor are on a European tour that will take them to Austria as well as France and West Germany. King Hussein is to meet with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tomorrow.

King Hussein earlier today met French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris and afterwards praised European efforts to reach a just settlement to the Arab-

Israeli conflict.

"Europe must cooperate with the international community within which no-one can deny that its action has developed positively and most significantly," King Hussein said after a two-hour meeting today with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

"Looking at the major events of these last few years, we can see that Europe is on the right path and that is something new," he added.

Restating Jordan's position, King Hussein called on Europe to work with the international community "to restore justice to the



Middle East, obtain a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including the Arab sector of Jerusalem, and recognise the legitimate right of the Arab Palestinian people over their national territory.

He added: "Without this I can see no solution."

(Continued on page 2)

## Israel's Jerusalem policy irks U.S.

TEL AVIV, July 29 (AP) -- The U.S. government is concerned that Israeli moves to solidify control of occupied Jerusalem could mean a breakdown of the Israel-Egypt peace process, Israeli newspapers reported today.

The Washington correspondent of the *Jerusalem Post* wrote that President Carter and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie are worried that there could be "perhaps even fatal" damage to the peace process if Israel's Knesset passes a new bill on Jerusalem and if Prime Minister Menachem Begin moves his offices to the disputed eastern sector of the city.

Israel is on the verge of taking both of the controversial steps. The

### Turkey asked to cut ties to Israel

ANKARA, July 29 (R) -- Turkey's Muslim fundamentalist National Salvation Party (NSP) today tabled a draft law for the Turkish Parliament to sever diplomatic relations with Israel.

NSP Chairman Necmettin Erbakan told a press conference here that Israel's settlement policies and the recent decision to make occupied Jerusalem the capital city were "the last step in Israel's Zionist imperialist moves."

Knesset is expected to pass by Thursday a bill declaring Jerusalem the united Israeli capital. And Mr. Begin's aides say he will move his offices to East Jerusalem sometime next month, when a new building there is ready for occupancy.

When the Jerusalem bill was submitted in May, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat suspended the Palestinian autonomy talks among Israel, Egypt and the United States. But the talks have resumed and are under way now at the working-group level in Cairo. Two days of negotiations at the ministerial level are scheduled for next Monday and Tuesday in Alexandria, Egypt.

The *Maariv* newspaper headlined a *New York Times* story citing Mr. Muskie as having told an American Cabinet meeting that the Israeli moves could cause Egypt to quit the autonomy talks on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Begin's spokesmen refused to comment on the new reports. The *Jerusalem Post* correspondent quoted unnamed U.S. officials as saying Mr. Carter would order the U.S. ambassador in Israel not to go to Mr. Begin's office for official meeting if the prime minister moves to the sector of the capital annexed after the 1967 war.

The United States regards East Jerusalem as occupied territory and refused to make official calls on Israeli authorities there.

## The Shah rests with kings after lavish Cairo funeral

CAIRO, July 29 (Agencies) -- Former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was laid to rest with full military honours today in a state funeral shunned by all world leaders except President Anwar Sadat and two former heads of state.

The former Iranian emperor, driven out of the nation he ruled for 37 years in January 1979 by Islamic revolutionaries, was buried in the Al Rifai Mosque in central Cairo. He died Sunday at the age of 60 after losing a battle with cancer.

Tens of thousands of Egyptians, some crying "Allah Akbar" ("God is great") lined the 1.8 kilometre route of the funeral procession from the presidential Abdine Palace to the mosque where two former Egyptian kings are buried. The crowds were restrained by police and soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder on Citadel Street.

Mr. Sadat, flanked by former Crown Prince Reza and his own son Gamal, led the procession of mourners following the Shah's casket, which was mounted on a caisson pulled by six black Arabian horses. The three on the left

were riderless and the other three were ridden by khaki-clad soldiers.

Former U.S. president Richard Nixon and ex-King Constantine XII of Greece were the only other prominent world figures to attend. France, Britain, the United States, China, Israel and Morocco sent diplomatic representatives.

The Shah's twin sister, Ashraf, who sobbed throughout the funeral and appeared near collapse, and his wife, former Empress Farah Diba, were dressed in black. Their faces were hidden behind veils most of the time.

The procession was led by military units from each branch of the Egyptian armed services. A military band played dirges and the flag-draped coffin was preceded by forty bearers carrying flower wreaths with royal purple sashes. While the Sadat and Pahlavi families met privately, the Shah's coffin rested in the main hall of the palace. Four generals stood at the corners of the coffin; their swords drawn and pointing down. Sweet-smelling incense filled the room.

Mr. Sadat and the 19-year-old crown prince descended to the coffin and read the opening sura of the Koran before going outside to begin the procession. Six sailors dressed in white hoisted the coffin and carried it to the gun carriage. Mr. Sadat, dressed in the bemedalled blue-gray uniform of



Former U.S. President Richard Nixon arrives at Cairo Airport for the Shah's funeral.

the commander-in-chief of Egypt's armed forces, sweated heavily in the heat and looked grim as he arrived at the mosque for the funeral. The 61-year-old president was fasting for the holy month of Ramadan.

A red funeral tent was erected outside the towering walls of the mosque where the Shah's father Reza Shah, was buried for a time in the 1940s. Egyptian King Fuad and his son, King Farouk, are also buried

## Hundreds join hunger strike

TEL AVIV, July 29 (R) -- Hundreds of Palestinians in Israeli jails went on a hunger strike today in sympathy with security prisoners in Nafha Prison who are now on the third week of their hunger strike for improved conditions, Israel Radio said.

The report said 206 prisoners in Ashkelon and 44 in Ramle Prison joined the strike by 34 Arabs in Nafha in the Naqab desert.

Two of the Naqab hunger strikers died last week after being force-fed. The food liquid entered their lungs and they contracted pneumonia, prison officials said.

Contractors, Egypt's biggest construction company, told reporters today it would construct a \$2.8 million mausoleum in the midst of a botanical garden on the island.

The four children of the Shah are expected to return from Egypt to the United States later this year to resume their schooling, according to the U.S. State Department.

Department spokesman John Tattner said the former Empress Farah would continue to have visa rights to visit her children in the United States.

The children, in addition to Reza, 18, are Farahnaz, 17, Ali Reza, 14, and Layla, 10.

Mr. Nixon planned private meetings Wednesday with Mr. Sadat, according to Edward Cox, Mr. Nixon's son-in-law.

Mr. Nixon will board one of Mr. Sadat's helicopters Wednesday evening at the Muroba palace, the northern Cairo estate where he and Mr. Cox have been staying since their arrival from New York via Paris Monday.

Mr. Cox said the former president will fly north to Alexandria and will meet Mr. Sadat at his summer home on the Mediterranean.

The talks will be private, Mr. Cox said.

He also said Mr. Nixon planned a dinner Tuesday night with the Shah's family. He is to leave Egypt Thursday, Mr. Cox said.



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To save fuel, reduce accidents

## Law proposed to drop speed limit to 85 kilometres/hour

By Ron Cathell  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, July 29—The cabinet is studying a proposed law to lower the speed limit in Jordan to 85 kilometres an hour (k/h) in a bid to reduce energy costs for consumers and the government.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade has introduced the proposal, following a recommendation by its recently established Energy Directorate, which studies ways of developing new energy sources and economising on those sources already available.

After studying the fuel consumption of a variety of cars, the Energy Directorate calculated that the new speed limit would save the government at least JD 100,000 a year in subsidies on fuel costs. This figure is based on the assumption that only 15 per cent of Jordanian drivers will comply with the speed limit.

The proposal now before the cabinet must also be presented to the National Planning Council. "I think chances for its approval are good," Dr. Ibrahim Badran told the Jordan Times today. Dr. Badran was appointed director of the Energy Directorate a month ago, and has been given the responsibility of firing up its machinery. Though officially established two years ago, the directorate did not become active until Dr. Badran's appointment.

Dr. Badran is on loan for a year from the Jordan Electricity Authority, where he was director of planning and development. Several countries have passed similar laws regulating the maximum speed, Dr. Badran said, which should encourage the cabinet to approve the law.

"It is part of the policy of this department and the government to suggest, propose and activate any measures helping to economise on energy and reduce waste that may occur," Dr. Badran said. "It's something like rationalisation. Our understanding is to minimise waste and offer alternatives."

Jordan's largest consumer of imported oil is the transportation sector, which requires 50 per cent of Jordan's imported petroleum. Thus, the Energy Directorate decided to concentrate first on saving fuel for vehicles.

Driving at 85 k/h instead of 115-130 k/h can save as much as 30 per cent in fuel consumption for most cars, Dr. Badran explained. On the average, the optimum fuel efficiency of cars is at 85 k/h. For some cars the optimum may be at 75-80 k/h, whereas for others it may be at 90-95 k/h, depending on such characteristics as aerodynamics, weight and horsepower.

"When a car starts moving, its ratio of fuel to air consumption is 1:1, Dr. Badran explained. This is the maximum consumption ratio. "But as the car gains momentum this ratio changes, eventually reaching an optimum of 16 parts of air to one part fuel, he continued.

"This occurs on the average at about 85 k/h. But as the car increases speed, air resistance becomes a bigger factor, and the fuel to air ratio drops. By about 11 k/h, the fuel mixture increases to a ratio of 12:1," Dr. Badran explained.

Driving at 130 k/h requires 15-30 per cent more fuel for each kilometre to counteract the resisting forces of air and tire friction.

"After our calculations, we found we could save 35,000 tons of gasoline a year," Dr. Badran said. But the directorate has tried to be very conservative in its calculations so as not to forecast any unrealistic savings.

If only 15 per cent of Jordan's drivers comply with the speed limit, about 5,000 of the possible 35,000 tons of gasoline could be saved. This would result in a saving of at least JD 100,000, based on the cost to the government of JD 55 for a ton of crude oil. And this saving does not reflect the cost of refining the oil into petrol.

The monetary savings would be only one of several reasons for reducing the speed limit, Dr. Badran said. Other factors that should be considered are the reduced wear and tear on a car which travels at 85 k/h rather than at much higher speeds.

But another very important factor is safety. Road accidents could be reduced considerably if drivers complied with a speed limit of 85 k/h, he said, adding that Jordan's rate of road accidents per capita is now the fifth highest in the world.

However, the beneficial effects of an 85 k/h speed limit would depend heavily on the enforcement of the law. It would be up to the Traffic Department to implement the law, which, Dr. Badran believes, would require a "very strict and efficient follow-up."

Compliance with the speed limit would also depend on public awareness of energy conservation. "Some people think that by driving fast they save fuel because they get to their destination faster, which means less time spent consuming fuel," he said. "But they don't understand that driving fast costs them more for each kilometre."

"The need to create public awareness is important in all matters relating to energy," Dr. Badran said.

Few people in Jordan are more concerned about energy conservation than Dr. Badran. As he left his office today on the third floor in the Ministry of Industry and Trade, he glanced toward the empty elevator to his right. "Why don't we save a little energy and use the stairs," he said, turning to his left to walk down.

## Rimawi meets with Palestinian officials

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) — The visiting speaker of the Palestinian National Council, Mr. Khaled Al Fakhour, today called on the Prime Minister, Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi, to discuss subjects connected with the Arab Parliamentary Union. The meeting was attended by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouk. Palestine will chair the next session of the parliamentary union.

Dr. Rimawi also met today with the Palestinian members of the Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the people in the occupied Arab territories. They discussed the committee's work and ways of increasing Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation in extending support to the inhabitants of the occupied territories. Above, Dr. Rimawi with Mr. Fakhour (centre) and Mr. Talhouk. Below, the prime minister with the Palestinian committee members.



## Jordanian women sit-in at Red Cross

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) — Representatives of the Jordanian Red Cross today held a two-hour sit-in at the Red Cross in Amman.

A report in Al-Ran newspaper said the women were protesting against the treatment of detainees and were demanding solidarity with Arab prisoners on a hunger strike in prison.

The group also sent a letter to the Red Cross headquarters in Geneva calling on it to do its efforts to halt Israeli repressive measures against Palestinian people.

## New Jewish settlement in W. Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israel started moving Jewish settlers to a new settlement in the West Bank southeast of Jericho, on land which it had bought from Jews before a war.

The settlement, to be called Hadasha, is in the Golan Heights between Ramallah and The settlers are backed by right-wing Gush Emunim Bloc, which provided the caravans in which they sit on the site.

The settlers are from the Soviet Union. The val at the site was marked ceremony attended by Agriculture Minister Ariel and Finance Minister Yigal.

## Good move

THE UNEXPECTED announcement by Venezuela that it is to move its embassy in Israel from occupied Jerusalem to Tel Aviv can only be applauded as a literally a step in the right direction.

The Venezuelan move, in direct reaction to the accelerated efforts by both the Begin regime and the opposition in the Knesset to hasten the formal annexation of occupied Arab Jerusalem into the Zionist state, is a gesture of solidarity that will be appreciated throughout the Arab and Islamic World—not least among Venezuela's Arab partners in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

We hope that it is the precursor of similar moves and gestures by other countries, reflecting the mounting world outrage at Israel's policies.

In the same light can be seen the proposal by the Turkish National Salvation Party that Turkey should break off diplomatic relations with Israel in protest at the Israeli attempts to undermine the Islamic character of the Holy City. Turkey is the only Muslim country (besides Egypt, of course) to have ties with the Zionist entity; it has historically been one of three countries on the periphery of the Arab-Israeli conflict whose ties with Israel have been viewed by the Israelis as particularly comforting and significant. The other two of those "peripheral" states, Iran and Ethiopia, have lately ushered in governments which have broken their links in what the Jerusalem Post described as "that strategically imaginative connection."

Thus, the signs of Israel's isolation become manifest. Even the Carter administration in Washington is apparently squirming with discomfort at Mr. Begin's proposed shifting of his office to occupied Arab Jerusalem. Mr. Carter foresees the embarrassment that will ensue, once Mr. Begin and his office machinery ensconce themselves in East Jerusalem, when the first occasion arises on which American officials wish to make contact with the Israeli government. The Carter team views the move as being damaging — "perhaps even fatal" — to the so-called Camp David peace process — which is probably a consequence that is not far from Mr. Begin's frenzied thinking.

There is little comfort in the fact that Israelis themselves appear divided over the Begin crowd's insistence on rushing the Jerusalem measures at this particular moment. Any such public objections are likely, however, to be concerned more with the question of timing than with the propriety or advisability of the moves themselves.

What is happening now is an inevitable consequence of the Zionist ethic, not just some bizarre aberration attributable to Menachem Begin's own manic obduracy.

The Venezuelan move and the Turkish proposal are causing considerable concern in Israel. Such gestures by brotherly states would be enhanced were the Arabs to produce, either in the current General Assembly special session on Palestine or some other appropriate forum, a dynamic and workable plan for truly securing holy Jerusalem from Zionist designs against it.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The role of France and that of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in building the European stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict topped the significant issues that were dealt with in the talks between His Majesty King Hussein and the French president during their meetings on Monday.

Concern for this French role in the Arab World springs from the Arabs' view of the independent policy adopted by France toward the issue. The Arab World understands this policy, and does not look at it as an alternative to the Arab role. Rather, it takes the position that the French role is another dimension of the situation, taking place at the level of the European community and enabling it positively to contribute to the achievement of a just settlement based on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination in their land.

The Arabs remember very well President Giscard d'Estaing's statements during his Arab tour, when he took a courageous stand towards the Palestine Liberation Organisation which caused agitation in Israeli circles. Yet while the Arabs bear in mind France's and President Giscard d'Estaing's stand, the succeeding developments, especially those pertaining to Israel's ambitions in Arab Jerusalem, make them look for positive action from Paris, reflecting its firm rejection of measures to swallow up and Judaize the holy city. Such action may be echoed by other members of the European community, and may move the group or some of its members to take a resolute stand against Israeli aggression in Jerusalem.

AL DUSTOUR: Despite all Israel's attempts to falsify the history of Jerusalem and Judaism, it, no-one has been convinced of the legality of the annexation of Jerusalem to the Zionist entity. Some Israeli groups see in this measure a threat to peace in the region and to Israel's security and existence.

Mr. Begin's government, which is blinded by its Zionist ambitions and religious fanaticism, does not want to recognise that the world cannot accept its imposition of the law of the jungle and the logic of force in confiscating the land of others, especially when it goes so far as to annex a city which contains the holiest sanctuaries of millions.

In addition to Venezuela's decision to transfer its embassy from occupied Jerusalem to Tel Aviv in protest, Turkey has threatened to sever diplomatic relations with Israel if the annexation bill is passed. Several other countries are now considering transferring their embassies from occupied Jerusalem after realising that Israel's reckless policy will damage the interests of these countries with the Arab Nation and the Islamic World.

If these indicators reflect the dissatisfaction of these countries with the Israeli violation of the sanctity of Jerusalem and of the Palestinian people's rights to their land and to self-determination, America's blind support of Israel and encouragement of its aggressive and repressive policy in the occupied territories are incomprehensible.

## JD 3 million Aqaba power plant design goes to American firm

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, July 29 — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) today awarded a JD 3 million contract to the American firm Chasti Main

Consulting and Engineering Company of Boston for design and supervision of the Aqaba thermal power station.

Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour, in his capacity as chairman of the board of JEA, signed the agreement today with a representative of the American firm.

Chasti Main will carry out full economic and technical feasibility studies of the 400 to 450-megawatt power station, which will include a desalination plant. The firm will also design the plant, prepare tender specifications and supervise its construction.

The power station and desalination plant will cost \$150 million to \$200 million, and should go into operation in 1984, Mr. Nsour told the Jordan Times tonight.

The thermal power station will be built in three units, each having an electricity generating capacity of 100 to 150 megawatts. The desalination plant will have an output of five million gallons of water a year.

Tenders for construction will be invited early next year. So far, the World Bank, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and other Arab banks have expressed interest in financing the project.



Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour (left) and a representative of the American firm Chasti Main sign the contract for studies, design and supervision of the Aqaba power and desalination plant project.

## Chicago banker expresses interest in cement projects

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, July 29 — Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour met in his office today with Mr. Richard Gilgan, general manager of the First National Bank of Chicago (Lebanon) in Beirut, for talks on the prospects for commercial bank financing of industrial development projects in Jordan.

Mr. Gilgan told the Jordan Times tonight that his bank was particularly interested in possibly participating in the financing of two cement projects — the expansion of the Jordan Cement Factories Company plant at Fuheis and construction of the cement factory at Rashidiyah. He discussed those specific projects in his meeting with Mr. Nsour.

Mr. Gilgan said the prospects for investment in Jordan's industrial development "look extremely good" from a commercial bank point of view.

"This country has been able to manage its balance of payments in an extraordinary way, especially considering its balance of trade deficit," Mr. Gilgan told the Jordan Times. "It is a real challenge for a commercial bank to find a place like this where we can so confidently put our money at commercial rates." The bank official said he had the "highest praise" for the economic managers who have produced Jordan's economic stability and growth.

While here, Mr. Gilgan is also having talks with officers of banks with which First National Bank of Chicago has a correspondent relationship. These include the Arab Bank, Petra Bank and Jordan Gulf Bank.

Mr. Gilgan is accompanied on this visit by Mr. Hani Hussami, the bank's accounts officer for Iraq and Jordan. The Beirut bank is a subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago, one of America's biggest banks.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The Department of Culture and Arts, under the patronage of the Ministry of Culture and Youth and the Iraqi Embassy, presents the play by Iraqi writer Mr. Youseff Al'ani "Al Muftah" (The Key).

The thirteen-scene play, directed by Mr. Ahmad Shuqum, calls for abandoning reliance on others and advocates striving for a strong coherent Arab society capable of meeting the challenges currently confronting the Arab World. The play starts at 8:30 p.m. at the Department theatre and will run through August 8.

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فكرنا من الأصل



Dr. Jamal Sha'er in exclusive interview

# Mooted local government legislation to lay down decentralisation policy

By Sara O'Neill  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, July 29 -- Jordan's recent rapid growth in population and development, coupled with political and security stability, has brought to the fore in the last few months the problem of how the government should lay down an effective decentralisation policy, Dr. Jamal Sha'er, minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, told the Jordan Times today.

"Going back to the grass roots" to build up a new form of political leadership, inspired by the practical day-to-day needs of the people rather than ideologies, is the theme which underpins the draft bill for local government which will soon be ready for submission to the legislature at the prime minister's office, Dr. Sha'er explained. He is one of the ministers working on finalising the draft that was initiated by the late prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the present prime minister, Dr. Assem Al Rimawi, was also on the committee from the beginning (in arch) and contributed substantially to the basic views and nature of the bill, Dr. Sha'er said. He pointed out that the old experienced politician and scholar was also a close friend of the late Wasfi Al Tal who, as prime minister back in 1965, issued the "string bylaws" determining the extent of local governors' powers. Mr. Tal believed in decentralising the executive powers to allow for more fair distribution of development within the eight governorates (including three in the West Bank). The bylaws granted governors (then, as now, appointed by the government) a certain amount of autonomy in making administrative decisions, and a governor being supported by a council of local heads of various government departments.

Later on, a consultative body, composed of elected mayors and other public figures, was added to the governorate. Although this team was useful for carrying out various studies in the field, in taking action or recommending action to the government, in reality the governors were prevented from exercising authority given to them, Dr. Sha'er said. Political and security problems prevailed, particularly in the years following the 1967 war, largely to blame, plus the fact that the governors only enjoyed the command of the local security forces. Lack of budgets set for specific projects and concurred with local government officials who act only according to instructions from the central government, further curtailed the governors' powers. In reviewing the bylaws, the late prime minister felt that they should be revised to give power to the governors and have them account not only to the central government but also to the district councils. In the present stable situation in the country and its rapid development, the late prime minister felt it was imperative to issue a special bill for local government. This would not only provide the means for dealing with development but also help further democratic institutions in this country, Dr. Sha'er explained.

The absence of parliamentary life in the country during the last seven years -- the parliament was suspended in 1974 -- created some kind of political vacuum all the more keenly felt since Jordan enjoyed constitutional life from the early days nearly 60 years ago, the minister elaborated. "Such constitutional life was always the basis for relations between the King and the people. The growth of the middle class and intellectual, politically minded people -- whose outlets for expression are now confined to various institutional, democratic organisations such as professional unions, commercial and industrial unions and cooperatives -- the growth of university life, all these pushed the slogan of more democracy and political liberties to the surface," Dr. Sha'er explained.

He added that "the weakening of democratic institutions in neighbouring and other major Arab countries has made politically conscious people believe that more democracy will probably help in facing major Arab issues such as inter-Arab relations, the Palestine problem and the use of Arab wealth." Turning to the most important aspects of the local government draft law, the minister explained that there will be five local governments (consisting of the five East Bank governorates and local government officials) and five elected councils. The local governments will submit their budgets and priorities to the elected councils for approval, while the central government will continue in carrying major national schemes, setting the national concepts in various fields. The courts will continue to be independent of both central and local governments, he added.

There has been an extensive discussion on how these elected councils would be formed, Dr. Sha'er said. "On reviewing the public life of Jordan and the Arab World in general, we concluded that if we are to facilitate the rise of political leadership we have to go to the grass roots," he said. "During the last 40 years, the image of a politician took the form of an ideologist not directly related to the daily life of the citizen and in many cases not related at all." Those various ideologists were "part of slogans" all over the Arab World offering "alternative solutions" to existing problems. In this particular part of the world, the Great Arab Revolt

rying major national schemes, setting the national concepts in various fields. The courts will continue to be independent of both central and local governments, he added.

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"Therefore," he continued, "the first level of such leadership will spring from the municipal and village councils so that any public spirited man or woman will have to start by addressing themselves to people on views relating to their needs and ambitions as individuals." (According to the Municipal and Village Elections draft law which is also likely to come into effect by the end of this year, franchise is to be extended to all citizens, male and female, over the age of 18. This will be the first time in Jordan women have the right to vote and to stand for election).

From those elected mayors and councillors, the leadership process will continue to a second level, the minister continued. Anyone elected to a municipal or village council will have the right to stand for membership on a governorate council. All men and women over the age of 18, regardless of whether a councillor from their town or village stands for election will have the right to vote in these governorate elections. Each candidate will have to campaign all over the governorate for support.

The number of councillors on each governorate should vary between 30 and 60, the minister said. Since the elections will not be based on sectarian, sex or professional status, the law allows for the government to add a number of its own appointees not to exceed 20 per cent of the number elected. This would be in order to provide fair representation, for instance when no woman is elected, or when certain areas of governorate are under-represented.

The governor and his assistant would continue to be appointed, but greater care will be taken to choose younger, more able men (or women) than at present. Such posts have usually been filled in the past by elderly, retired officers or senior civil servants and generally they are of a very conservative nature.

When the elected council meets with the local governing authority, it is natural that there will be members supporting the governors' (i.e. the establishment's) recommendations and others opposing them. This by itself will be a natural process to produce the nucleus for political life based on two political blocs. "We do not want an artificially-created party system but a natural one," Dr. Sha'er said.

"So-called political ideological parties, will be broken, or proved not to really exist, since in opposing a particular proposal people will have to come up with a practical alternative solution (not one based on religious grounds for instance)," he added. The opposition will in each case have "left and right wings, those for social services, those for profit," the minister said.

Although the law does not give the elected councils the right to take political decisions, "it will be only natural" that the creation of such leadership will give the councillors enough popularity and support from the people that they will be the right ones to talk to on political problems, at least until the time comes for the return of parliamentary life in Jordan. Or, if the local government experiment succeeds, it might lead to a modified way of such parliamentary life, Dr. Sha'er thought. The National Consultative Council (NCC), for instance, might one day be formed from members of these councils.

In fact, he concluded, looking back over the years, the local leaders, such as mayors, have always played a part in national political decision-making going back to the time when in 1946 the mayors voted on agreeing to the country's independence and the announcement of Prince Abdullah as King of Transjordan.

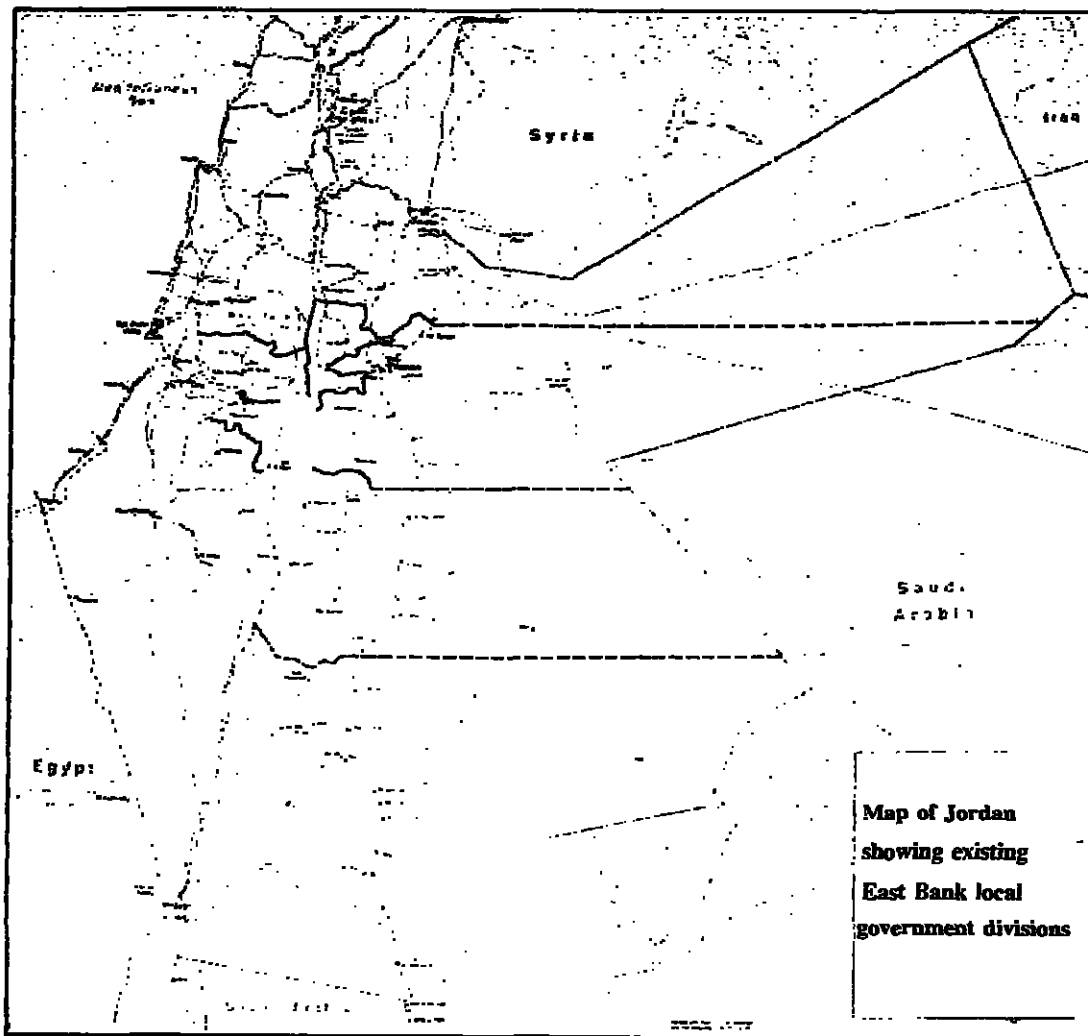
Coming up to the present, "we can see the political role the mayors and councils are playing now in the West Bank" where they are the Palestinians' *de facto* leaders in the absence of a government.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will continue to be normal summery weather, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	17	31
Aqaba	24	38
Deserts	19	36
Jordan Valley	24	37

The high temperature in Amman on Tuesday was 30, while that in Aqaba was 37.



Map of Jordan showing existing East Bank local government divisions

## Jordan River bridge quota regulations cancelled

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- Regulations limiting the number of travellers to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, in force during the summer, will be cancelled on Aug. 3, the Public Security Directorate announced today.

A spokesman said regulations opened at the beginning of summer to register travellers wishing to cross the Jordan River bridges into the occupied territories will be closed as of Aug. 1.

Travellers will now be free to go directly to the bridges without having to obtain a permit from the Public Security Directorate which allowed a daily maximum number of people to cross into the occupied territories during the rush summer months.

The cancelled regulations will probably be reinstated next summer, the spokesman said. Non-Jordanian travellers wishing to cross to the West Bank are still required first to obtain a permit from the Ministry of the Interior.

## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- The Traffic Department is considering building a median strip to divide the main street running from the First to the Third circle in Jabal Amman, a report in the local press said today. It said the purpose of the strip would be to alleviate traffic congestion and reduce accidents in the area. A similar central reservation now exists in Jabal Hussein.

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- Non-Jordanians working in the country without permits have until the end of Ramadan to obtain work permits from the Ministry of Labour, according to a report in the local press. It said the ministry has extended the deadline past the end of July in order to allow foreign employees enough time to submit requests and obtain permits. Those failing to abide by the regulations will be charged a fine of JD 20 for each month they are overdue. The Ministry of Labour today approved requests from local firms to employ 106 non-Jordanians, all with technical skills not available in the country. A ministry spokesman said the ministry has some 740 similar requests from local companies.

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- Nine new industries, with a combined capital of JD 2 million, have been issued licences for operations in Jordan, a report in *Al Ra'i* newspaper said today. The paper quoting sources at the Ministry of Industry and Trade as saying that some 204 people will be employed by the new industries, which will be manufacture plastic products, animal fodder, cardboard boxes, nitrogen and oxygen gases, dairy products, towels and fabric.

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) -- The Director of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Dr. Albert Butros, left for the United States today to take part in a seminar on development to be held at the Aspen Institute in Aspen, Colorado. During the two-week seminar, scheduled to start tomorrow, a number of subjects connected with the social and scientific aspects of development will be discussed. Several heads of scientific institutes around the world are taking part in the seminar.

IRBID, July 29 (JNA) -- The royal committee for Yarmouk University has increased the number of places at the university reserved for dependents of the country's martyrs from five to 10. According to a committee spokesman, the university has also donated a 30-dunum plot of land near the campus to the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund for the fund's projects.

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) -- Ramtha Municipality has announced that it will create an industrial zone in the city's suburbs. A municipality spokesman said factories and stores for craftsmen and tradesmen will be built in the projected zone in order to prevent pollution in the city. The project's blueprints have already been submitted to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment for approval, he said.

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) -- The Chinese charge d'affaires today called on Minister of Labour Omar Nabulsi today to discuss prospects for the employment of Chinese labourers in Jordan. The meeting was attended by the Labour Ministry's undersecretary, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar.



Minister of Health Zubair Malhas meets with the Higher Executive Committee for Combating Cholera Tuesday.

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) -- Measures to be adopted in the fight against cholera were today discussed at a meeting of the Higher Executive Committee for combating cholera under the chairmanship of Health Minister Zubair Malhas. The committee reviewed hygiene in refugee camps and the Muslim pilgrims' camp in the Jordan Valley region. The water supply corporation, which was represented at the meeting, was charged with increasing water supplies to the Ghor Al Safi region drawn from artesian wells and increasing the number of water trucks operating in Karak Governorate. Also discussed in the meeting were several recommendations for improving the water pipe network in the cities, providing more water trucks for remote regions and chlorinating artesian wells. The committee also entrusted Amman Municipality with carrying out a plan for removing garbage in cooperation with its citizens.

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) -- A touring exhibition of Nabataean art will be shown for some time in Iraq, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities announced here today. It said the visit was in implementation of an Iraqi-Jordanian agreement signed in 1976 whereby such exhibitions can be held in both countries. The agreement also provides for joint excavations, the exchange of expertise and specialists, the holding of seminars on antiquities and joint training programmes in archaeology. The implementation of the agreement was discussed at a meeting held here today by Minister of Tourism Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz and the visiting Director of Assyrian Studies at the Iraqi Department of Antiquities, Dr. Tariq Abdul Wuhub.

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- The Amman Chamber of Industry has received an invitation to participate in an industrial fair to be held in New Delhi next February. The chamber also received an invitation from Canada to participate in a home appliances fair to be held in Ontario the same month. The chamber circulated the two invitations to Jordanian businesses for their information.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	25	14,700	14,700	14,700
Jordan Lime and Silicate Industries Co.	JD 5,000	150	5,350	5,350	5,350
Jordan Dairy Co. (New shares)	JD 1,000	1745	1,330	1,320	1,330
Abdulla Development and Investment	JD 2,000	3500	1,280	1,220	1,220
Amman Bank	JD 1,000	47427	2,190	2,120	2,170
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	1074	1,530	1,520	1,530
Jordan Bank	JD 1,000	1700	1,950	1,950	1,950
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	2061	2,250	2,240	2,250
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	50	1,360	1,360	1,360
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	425	15,350	15,250	15,350
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	6350	3,110	3,100	3,110
Ab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	206	0,920	0,920	0,920
Ab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	153	26,500	26,250	26,500
Ab Company for Aluminium	JD 1,000	350	1,210	1,210	1,210
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2747	1,870	1,860	1,870
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	360	8,900	8,750	8,750
Ab Co. for Paper Manufacture	JD 1,000	500	0,960	0,960	0,960
Trade	JD 1,000	75	3,750	3,750	3,750
Ab Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	500	0,920	0,920	0,920
Ab Al Sha'b	JD 1,000	3000	0,910	0,900	0,910
International Construction and Investment	JD 2,000	55	4,780	4,780	4,780
Ab Estate Finance Corporation	JD 1,000	187	2,750	2,750	2,750
Jordan Worsteds Mills Co.	JD 10,000	85	18,200	18,120	18,200
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 1,000	6800	0,650	0,650	0,650
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	1752	4,500	4,500	4,500
Jordan Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 5,000	845	9,000	8,990	9,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 1,000	11450	2,130	2,090	2,120
International Steel Industry	JD 1,000				

Volume Traded on Tuesday, July 29, 1980: 185,749  
Total number of shares traded: 93,572

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# Political strife in Iran entangles economic planners

TEHRAN, July 29 -- The future of Iran's economy hangs now on the outcome of a long-running struggle for power between President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's group of Western-trained technocrats and the clergyman who lead the hard-line Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Ironically, the protagonists do not differ fundamentally on economic issues. The IRP has not paralleled with the president's vision of an Islamic economy.

Indeed the IRP, whose leaders include the powerful Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, does not appear to have many economic planners who could easily take over from Mr. Bani-Sadr's entourage.

But the constant sniping between the two factions has gone beyond their actual political differences, and the latest target of the IRP press has been Mr. Ali Reza Nobari, the youthful Central Bank governor.

Mr. Nobari, the main executor of the president's economic policies, has gained experience and standing since he took over the bank eight months ago, when Mr. Bani-Sadr became finance minister on the fall of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's government.

But he has recently been criticised on a number of counts. These include employing too many of his own family members, alleged by the press to have had links with Israel.

The council of Islamic employers of the Central Bank has also been extremely vocal, although it is unlikely that this represents a considerable body of the bank's staff.

Mr. Nobari has answered the charges by pointing out that he and his colleagues have set in motion what was a stagnant economy along Islamic revolutionary lines, granting credits to farmers and industries.

The problems facing the economy, Mr. Nobari said, including a budget deficit greater than government income, were not the fault of the banking or economic system. The country's high inflation rate, perhaps over 50 per cent, "is the direct responsibility of the political sphere which has not understood the economic problems and they have not cooperated," he asserted.

Insecurity breeds inflation, he told television viewers. "If we say

we can fight prices with whips, it is wrong."

Mr. Nobari's claim to have prepared the ground for economic progress is justified. The economy, despite dire prophecies which emanate from the U.S. and Europe, is surprisingly buoyant.

The oil industry is working. Although revolutionary shortages in the oilfields have halved production capacity, the country's refineries and petrochemical plants are running at capacity.

The commercial sector is flourishing. With supplies unaffected by Western sanctions, Iranian shops are stacked with goods and businessmen have responded to the new economic situation by displaying traditional entrepreneurial resource.

The revolution benefited many poor people, especially in the provinces, although these advantages are now severely eroded by inflation, unemployment, and by other restrictions such as a ban on selling opium.

Some basic services function more efficiently -- the mail is quicker, there are fewer electricity and water cuts, there is wider distribution of domestic gas. Nevertheless, the economy is not in good shape, and President Bani-Sadr frequently says so.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who developed his theories of Islamic economics during 15 years of studying and teaching at the Sorbonne in Paris, believes in reducing Iran's dependence on imports and on oil exports.

Industrial and agricultural production should be increased to make the country self-sufficient, he argues. This would in turn cut inflation by easing production costs and supply constraints, and would boost employment through increased domestic activity.

But economic analysts here see a basic flaw: It is impossible to do all these things at the same time.

With non-oil domestic industry stalled, investment is needed both to get it moving and to expand capacity to meet the new aims.

Similarly, agriculture needs cash for increased mechanisation and fertilisers if planted areas and yields are to be permanently increased.

The money for both sectors can

only be provided by oil exports, which can only be eliminated when domestic progress has been made.

In the early part of this year, with oil export contracts running at around 1,700,000 barrels a day at one stage, Iran was fulfilling its financial needs. But its decision to raise prices by \$2.50 a barrel from April on halved oil exports had made a drawdown on foreign exchange reserves virtually inevitable for survival.

The anatomy of that decision has been much discussed by foreign analysts here, who believe that it was politically, rather than commercially, inspired.

Whatever the reasons, it was a turning-point. The reduction in oil income which resulted made the budget, then being prepared, virtually redundant. Oil income, targeted at \$25 billion, may not reach \$10 billion, according to bank governor Nobari.

Economic analysts are predicting revenue of \$12 billion to \$13 billion in the financial year ending next March, and estimate that Iran's import bill will be around \$15 billion in the same period.

Although this does not herald a financial crisis, foreign exchange reserves estimated at \$15 billion, of which perhaps \$8 billion are not frozen, are almost bound to be depleted.

At home, the government has already cut allowances and overtime payments to many employees in Tehran as part of its new emergency budget, as yet unpublished.

The posts of oil and budget ministers will be key ones in the government about to be formed. Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar and Budget Chief Ezzatollah Sahabi cannot constitutionally keep their ministries if they

remain as deputies in the newly formed Majlis (parliament).

In addition to reduced oil revenue, a further factor hampering investment in industrial development is Iran's alienation from almost the whole of the rest of the world.

International attitudes towards Iran, coloured by the hostages crisis, internal unrest, a harsh judicial system and the unpopularity of foreigners here, make it difficult for Iran to purchase the foreign technology it needs to develop domestic industry.

All technological contact with foreign firms is viewed with intense suspicion by Iranians who fear that it could return Iran to what they see as the foreign domination which existed under the late Shah.

A handful of European contractors are still working with expatriates here, notably on power station projects, but their activities are constantly hampered by problems over work permits.

Domestic industries are also beset by internal disputes. At one plant in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan, the manager had to protest to the local governor about the installation of a revolutionary purge office on the premises to examine workers' credentials.

He had rejected the purge officials, and said that any purges would be carried out through the proper channels, in this case the oil ministry.

Furthermore, any substantial increases in industrial production is likely to be forestalled by a shortage of electricity, which will take time and money to rectify.

So the constraints on industrial production, a keystone of President Bani-Sadr's policy, are manifold.

The nomination of Mr. Mustafa Mir-Salim, deputy interior minister,

to be prime minister is one step towards the resolution of Iran's political struggles. But Mr. Mir-Salim, who is 33 and compromise candidate picked after months of wrangling, may not enjoy the full support of either the president or the IRP.

With even the most ordinary decision taken at the highest level in the current unsettled situation.

the ministers appointed to the new cabinet will be crucial in setting Iran's economic future.

One minister who has displayed competence and skill is Mr. Reza Sadr, the commerce minister, who showed a keen understanding of the trading problems likely to be caused by sanctions and has been energetic in circumventing them. But the economics and finance

ministry, held by Mr. Bani-Sadr until he became president, has not been prominent in economic planning, which appears to have been mainly undertaken by the Central Bank.

If Islamic hardliners, whose primary concern is not to develop the economy, take key posts, the foundations laid by Mr. Bani-Sadr and his associates could be undermined.

All depends finally on Mr. Bani-Sadr. He has recently called a campaign of Islamicisation that has led to the purges of officials such as Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh and the emir Nobari, and to the of Islamic dress by all government employees.

His authority is not everyone, including Mr. Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Beheshti, is always subject

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 29 (R) -- Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.3690/3700	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1627/30	Canadian dollar
	1.7582/92	West German marks
	1.9165/80	Dutch guilders
	1.6215/35	Swiss francs
	27.92/95	Belgian francs
	4.0730/45	French francs
	829.50/830.00	Italian lire
	226.65/80	Japanese yen
	4.1280/1300	Swedish crowns
	4.8360/75	Norwegian crowns
	5.4275/90	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	647.00/649.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 29 (R) -- The market closed firmer in response to selective buying following the losses yesterday, dealers said. 1500 the FT index was up 3.0 at 488.9.

The electrical sector attracted institutional support with G up 12p to 478p and Racal climbing 9p to 270p while other big leaders were between 2p and 6p higher. Government bonds were up to 1/2 point easier in the line with the weakness of sterling.

U.S. and Canadian issues were firmer with General Motors 38p to £21.12.

Tube Investments was firm rising 6p to 270, while John Brown ICI, Guest Keen, Hawker Siddeley, Glaxo and Metal Box were between 2p and 4p higher.

In banks Natwest rose 7p to 355p after reporting interim results while other banks responded with gains stretching to 7p as Barclays at 393p. Inchcape was up 2p at 433p, after an earlier gain, following the results announced yesterday.

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1980

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You have a good chance to gain your most cherished desires at this time. Make sure your activities today are well planned. Take right steps toward gaining more abundance.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Morning is fine for pursuing your personal aims. Don't take risks with money at this time. Make plans for the future.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Being with loyal friends and getting them to cooperate with you in your interests can bring excellent results.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Delve into work awaiting your attention instead of wasting time on unimportant matters. Relax at home tonight.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You have fine ideas now that should be put in operation quickly for best results. Handle business matters wisely.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Talk over business matter with allies and come to a fine decision. Follow your intuition now and get excellent results.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Get together with associates and plan how to be more productive in the future. Strive for increased happiness.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Do whatever you can to improve your environment today. Figure out a practical way to have more income in the future.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Get busy and perfect your talents so that you can have greater benefits in the future. Don't neglect vital bills.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Be conscientious in handling a civic affair and gain added prestige. Keep busy at important activities.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Ideal day to gather the data you need so that you can be more efficient at your regular work. Steer clear of arguments.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Use good common sense and rid yourself of monetary problems during the day. Try to please your mate more.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You are able to accomplish a great deal today, so get an early start. Take health treatments and feel more dynamic.

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# Olympic Roundup

From wire services in Moscow

**ATHLETICS:** Pietro Mennea fought back to win the Olympic gold medal for Italy in the 200 metres final last night from Britain's Allan Wells, who appeared to have the games sprint double safely won. Mennea, a 28-year-old business executive, threw his arms up in glee as he realised he had beaten Wells, who appeared to have eased up in the stretch.

The fifth day of Olympic athletics in the Lenin Stadium brought a magnificent victory for Mennea, the East German record holder over 400 metres, in games record time, and the second-best long jump of all time by her compatriot Lutz Dombrowski. Dombrowski, 21, who only made the team after equalling the European record on July 5, had a leap of 8.54 metres yesterday. This is second only to the 8.90 by American Bob Beamon in the rarefied air of Mexico City in 1968, which many experts feel will not be beaten for many years.

The 200 metres final was strictly a two-man battle between Mennea and Wells, with the defending Olympic champion Don Quarrie of Jamaica a good step behind them in the bronze medal position.

Wells flew past the Italian round the bend into the straight and had a good three-metre advantage from 70 metres out. But he seemed to pull up slightly and Mennea fought back courageously right to the line.

It duplicated the Italian win in the 200 in 1960 by Livio Berutti, now an Italian hero. Mennea's time of 20.19 seconds was 0.02 ahead of Wells but well outside his world mark of 19.72.

Koch completely dominated the women's 400 metres as expected. The 23-year-old medical student from Rostock bettered the Olympic record with her 49.88 but was outside the 48.60 world mark she set last year.

**YACHTING:** Paul Jensen of Denmark repeated his success of the 1976 Games by taking the gold medal at the Olympic regatta in Tallinn today. Jensen and his crew men Valdemar Bandolowski and Erik Hansen won the seventh and final race to finish 7.4 points clear of the Soviet crew, who took the silver medal. Anastassios Bourdouris of Greece and his crew won the bronze.

Brazilian students Marcos Soares and Eduardo Tenido took their country's second gold medal at the regatta with victory in the 470 class. East Germany's Jörn Borowski and Egbert Swensen finished silver medalists, and the bronze to Jouko Lindgren and Georg Tallberg of Finland.

Esko Rechardt of Finland won his country's first ever gold medal for yachting with victory in the Finn Dinghy event. The silver medal went to Austria's Wolfgang Mayrhofer and the bronze to Andrei Balashov of the Soviet Union.

The only Irish crew at the regatta won the silver medal in the Flying Dutchman class with a second place in the seventh and final race today. David Wilkins and James Wilkinson finished 19 points behind Spain's Alejandro Abascal and Miguel Noguer who made sure of the gold medal yesterday.

**BASKETBALL:** Italy defeated Spain 95-89 in the Olympics basketball competition Tuesday seemed almost certain to oust the Soviet Union from tomorrow's final to determine the gold and silver medal winners.

Only hope for the Russians, who had earlier been confident of taking the title in the absence of the American title-holders, was that undefeated Yugoslavia would go down to Brazil later tonight.

The Yugoslavs, silver medalists at the Montreal Olympics, are already certain of a place in the top medals playoff whatever the outcome of the Brazil match and must be the favourites to capture the Olympic title.

If they beat Brazil, it will leave the Soviet Union and Italy level on points in second place but the Italians will qualify for the final as they have already beaten the Russians once in the semi-final playoffs.

**HOCKEY:** The Soviet Union won the bronze medal in the Olympic men's hockey tournament today by beating Poland 2-1 in the playoff for third place. Both Soviet goals came in the first half from penalty corner conversions with two low shots by their giant full back Vyacheslav Lampeyev.

The Soviet victory was a repeat of their pool match success over Poland which they won 5-1. But this time the Poles provided much more spirited opposition in a fast, open game.

Poland had a good chance to pull back a goal at the start of the second half but their captain Jerzy Wybielski put a penalty stroke attempt wide. Their only score came just two minutes from time when Leszek Tork pummelled the ball home in open play. It was the first time the Russians had entered the Olympic competition in hockey, a sport the Soviet Union only took up seriously 11 years ago.

India and Spain meet in the final for the gold and silver medals later this week.

**EQUESTRIAN:** The Soviet Union won its second Olympic gold medal in equestrian sports when two of its four-man team had faultless rides in the Grand Prix team show-jumping Tuesday. The Soviet team chalked up 20.25 faults after two rounds, while Poland earned the silver with 56 and Mexico the bronze with 59.25.

Only six teams participated in the event, although Olympic rules provide for the top 12 teams in the first round to go through to the second. The low participation reflected a absence of many of the world's best equestrian teams because of the U.S.-led boycott. In all the equestrian events, 11 teams are chasing 18 medals.

Soviet riders also won the team gold in the three-day event which ended on Sunday and their two wins in equestrian sports were a welcome success for a team which has shown promising signs over the past few years.

**BOXING:** Cuban heavyweight champion Teofilo Stevenson sailed into the semi-finals of the Olympic boxing tournament Tuesday when he knocked out Poland's Grzegorz Skrzecz. Stevenson, twice Olympic and world champion, mauled the Pole with a devastating series of left uppercuts to supplement his feared right hand. Skrzecz took two standing counts in the first and second rounds and, looking dazed after Stevenson stepped up his attack, he was counted out on his feet with 48 seconds to go in the last round.

The Cuban heavyweight giant, who has never let an opponent finish an Olympic bout, will face Hungary's Istvan Levai in the semi-finals. Levai today outpointed Sweden's Anders Eklund in a split four to one decision despite his lower height and shorter reach.

Light middleweight Nicholas Wilshire became the fifth British boxer to reach the Olympic quarterfinals yesterday when he got up from a second round knock down to upset European champion Miodrag Perunovic of Yugoslavia on a 3-2 points decision.

Wilshire, only 18, was knocked down with a crashing right hand in the final ten seconds of the second round of the 71 kilos bout, but he got up quickly and did not appear to be badly hurt. He seemed to have won the round, however, by scoring well with right jabs and short hooks.

Judges from Morocco, Puerto Rico and Taiwan scored it for Wilshire. The Yugoslav was awarded all three rounds on the cards of judges from Austria and Italy.

Tanzania got a third man into the quarters when Leonidas Njunwa won his 71 kilos match when Imad Idriss of Syria was disqualified in the third round for butting. Other African fighters did not fare well.

Sidnei Dalrovere of Brazil scored a unanimous decision over Leolu Nerairo of Ethiopia at 57 kilos and Nigerian Adeoye Adefunji was knocked out in the third round of his 71 kilos bout against Detlef Kastner of East Germany.

Aleksandr Koshkin became the 10th Soviet fighter to reach the quarterfinals when he knocked Salah Jassim Beden of Iraq flat on his back with a left hook to score a third round knockout in another 71 kilos bout.

Adolfo Horta of Cuba also won, easily outpointing Titi Cercel of Romania at 57 kilos.

**WEIGHTLIFTING:** An outsider took top honours in the Olympic weightlifting competition for the second straight night yesterday. Ota Zarembo of Czechoslovakia upset the favourites to win the 100 kg division. His combined snatch and jerk total was 395 kg, 2.5 kg more than runnerup Igor Nikitin of the Soviet Union. Alberto Blanco of Cuba, whose total was 385 kg, was third.

Zarembo's combined was an Olympic record because the 100 kilos division is a new weight class. But his 395 kilos total was well off the world record of 402.5 kg.

Zarembo had 180 kg in the snatch and Michael Hennig of East Germany jerked 217.5 kg, both Olympic records.

**CYCLING:** Soviet cyclist Sergei Sukhoruchenkov yesterday won the Olympic individual road race, crushing all opposition on a twisting, hilly course described by one Western coach as the toughest he has ever seen.

The 23-year-old Soviet rider, winner of last year's Tour d'Avenir and the Berlin-Warsaw-Prague Peace Race, finished nearly three minutes ahead of Czeslaw Lang of Poland and Russian Yuri Barinov, who crossed in a photo finish.

He finished in four hours 48 minutes 38.9 seconds, an average speed of 37 kilometres an hour. The first riders of the pack finished more than 10 minutes behind. It was the first Soviet victory in the Olympic road race since 1960.

## Flag-raising controversy

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) executive board will rule at a meeting here on Thursday whether IOC protocol can be revised to prevent the flying of the United States flag at the Moscow Games closing ceremony on Sunday. IOC sources said today.

Washington has protested strongly to the IOC and the Soviet government and Olympic organising committee that it should not raise the Stars and Stripes in Moscow while the Americans are boycotting the games because of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Olympic protocol requires that the national flag of the host city of the next games—in this case Los Angeles—is raised at the end of the closing ceremony here to symbolise the start of a new four-year Olympic cycle. IOC officials have failed to convince Washington that the games stadium should be regarded as Olympic and not Soviet territory.

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



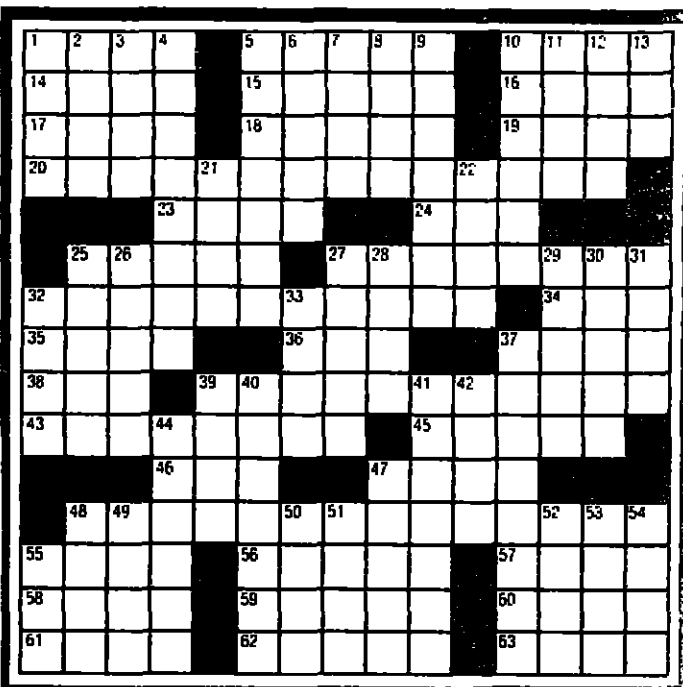
## THE Daily Crossword

by Sophie Fierman

ACROSS	24 Feet	46 Legal	22 Submerged
1 King of the	25 Distributed	47 matter	23 Ensnared
5 Thunder	26 cards	48 Display,	24 Fame
10 Border on	27 Decreased	49 for short	25 Celtic
14 Musician	32 Run of good	50 Judy Gar-	26 imagine,
15 Bone comb.	34 Before	55 Too bad	28 old style
16 form	35 Stare	56 Account-	29 Smallest
17 Mile	36 Partner of	57 ant's exam-	30 Sate and
18 Relating to	37 Weather	58 Jason's	31 Estrada
19 Retired for	38 By way of	59 Pain in	32 isn't so
20 Kind of	39 Visions of	60 Treasure	33 Cherish
romantic	40 joy	61 Ripped	34 "My Country
23 Redshank	43 Braided	62 Gantry	35 produce
	45 Musical	63 Lambs'	36 vibrates
	symbols	mamas	37 Landing
			38 place
			39 office
			40 Host
			41 Half, pref.
			42 Takes by
			43 force
			44 Ambition
			45 Food item
			46 Headwear
			47 Immense
			48 Throw with
			49 force
			50 Jacob's
			51 brother
			52 "Forehead
			53 Golliwogg
			54 Troubles
			55 Residence
			abbr.

## Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN	1 Gloat	41 Host
2 Malt	42 Half, pref.	43 Takes by
3 Holiday	44 force	45 Ambition
4 Food item	46 Headwear	47 Immense
5 Headwear	48 Throw with	49 force
6 Indian	50 Jacob's	51 brother
7 Preminger	52 "Forehead	53 Golliwogg
8 Unkind	54 Troubles	55 Residence
9 Sun rooms	56 brother	
10 Subsidized	57 "Forehead	
11 All	58 Golliwogg	
12 Customer	59 Troubles	
13 Spread for	60 Residence	
drying		
21 Not wisely		



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## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. Choose the letter square, to form four ordinary words.

THEIG	MESOU	DALCUN	TENNIV
-------	-------	--------	--------



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:  THE  (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TIGER GAUZE VERSUS BENUMB  
Answer: How she answered when the photographer tried to make a date—IN THE "NEGATIVE"

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OLE AARBY  
© 1980 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q109832  
♥ J64  
♦ 53  
♣ 32

**EAST**  
♠ AKJ7  
♥ Q1032  
♦ QJ  
♣ AK86

**SOUTH**  
♠ 6  
♥ AK5  
♦ A964  
♣ K10954

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
1 NT Pass Pass Dble.  
Pass Pass 2 ♠ Dble.  
2 NT Dble. 3 ♠ Dble.  
3 NT Dble. Pass Pass  
Pass  
Opening lead: Seven of ♣.

Many players seem to believe that it is acceptable practice to rescue partner by bidding no trump when they hold a singleton in his suit. You would think that, by now, experience would have taught them the folly of their ways. If you have a singleton in partner's suit and no long, solid suit of your own, where do you expect to make tricks at no trump? At least at a suit contract, long cards can be used for ruffing purposes. We wondered about the advisability of publishing the auction shown, for few would believe it. But we can vouch for its authenticity. When the smoke cleared, South had

made exactly three tricks, and the penalty was 1,700 points. A kibitzer asked North why he had not taken out to four spades—that would have been 600 points cheaper. North replied that he could not face the prospect of his partner bidding four no trump!

There are those who might feel that the cause of the tragedy was North's decision to respond to his partner's opening bid. We could not disagree more. It cannot be right to suppress a reasonable six-card major suit when partner has opened one of a minor. After all, reverse South's major-suit holdings and game would not be impossible.

Also, we are in agreement with South's decision to rebid one no trump despite his singleton spade. He did not have the strength to rebid two diamonds, which would have been a reverse, and rebidding his weakish five-card club suit was not appealing. North passed in the hope that his side could get out of the auction.

East, whose initial pass had been good strategy, now emerged from the woodwork with a double that his partner was happy to pass. North, not surprisingly, was unwilling to play one no trump doubled, so he took out to two spades—a contract that would have produced at least six tricks. South should have resigned himself to his fate then and there. His rescue to two no trump bordered on the absurd, and there are no words to describe his decision to bid again over three spades.

## JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Koran	6:30 French Programme
6:45 Corcoran	7:00 News in French
6:50 Children's Programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:55 Religious talk	8:30 Comedy
7:05 Religious puzzle	9:10 Olympic Games
7:15 Arab comedy series	9:30 News in English
8:00 News in Arabic	10:30 Arab variety programme
8:30 Religious series	11:00 News in Arabic
9:30 Arabic series	
10:30 Arabic variety programme	
11:00 News in Arabic	

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	New Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	New Headlines
10:03	Morning Show
10:30	30 Minute Theatre
11:00	Signing off
11:00	Sign on
11:01	News and New Headlines
12:03	Radiotheque
12:05	News Summary
13:03	Radiotheque
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Musae
14:20	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Easy Listening
16:05	Old Favorites
17:00	Talking Points
17:30	Radiotheque
18:00	News Summary
18:45	Animals, Vegetables, Minerals
19:00	News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10	News Reports
19:30	Disco
19:30	Evening Show
20:00	News Summary
21:03	Evening Show
21:57	New Headlines
22:00	Sign off



Divided by religion, language and loyalties

## The New Hebrides get their independence but Santo wants more

PORT VILA, New Hebrides, July 29 (AP) — Britain and France gave independence to the New Hebrides at midnight last night, ending 74 years of

chaotic joint rule that has left the fledgling country divided by religion, language, politics and loyalties to the two European powers.

French-speaking separatists still control the main town on the island of Espiritu Santo despite the presence of 200 British and French troops. This presented the new country with serious security and internal problems that could wreck hopes for stable government.

The British Union Jack and the French Tricolour were lowered in separate ceremonies, ending the condominium, better known in the South Pacific as a pandemonium.

French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn and resident commissioner Jean-Jacques Robert personally lowered the French flag with no pomp or photographers at the French administration building.

"France never has a flag lowering ceremony," Mr. Stirn said.

The British resident commissioner Andrew Stuart invited 1,000 people to a cocktail party at his island home, a band played, and guests drank a toast to Queen Elizabeth before the flag was lowered.

At midnight Father Walter Lini, an Anglican priest, was sworn in as first prime minister of Vanuatu as the New Hebrides will now be called.

Guests from 34 countries will attend a ceremony on the former British cricket pitch today to see the red, green and black Vanuatu flag raised. Dancing and canoe races will follow and the independence festivities will end with a fireworks display.

While the citizens of the capital celebrate, the rest of the country of 112,000 people scattered over

72 islands, remains doubtful.

Mr. Jimmy Stevens, a former bulldozer driver with 25 wives still controls Luganville, the main town on Espiritu Santo, which he took over with a band of tribesmen armed with bows and arrows two months ago.

Although British and French troops flew into Santo last Thursday they have so far failed to arrest Mr. Stevens or his French speaking supporters despite demands for action from the New Hebrides government.

Mr. Stevens wants autonomy for the island and the government fears separatist sentiments could spread to other islands in the group.

A government mission flew to Santo yesterday, only hours before independence, to re-establish a government presence on the largest and richest island in the group.

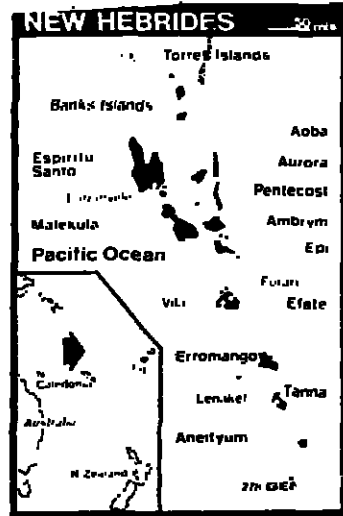
Mr. Olivier Stirn, speaking at a press conference last night, said France would guarantee the safety of French citizens of Santo but would not agree to military intervention after independence to put down the rebels.

This was taken to mean France opposed a request by the New Hebrides to the Papua New Guinea government for 300 troops for a peace-keeping force after independence.

The Papua New Guinea government will decide on August 5 whether it will agree to the request.

Papua New Guinea has sent 150 troops, including a baggage band, to Port Vila for the independence

ceremonies, bringing the number of foreign troops to 550 including British, French and a small detachment of Australians who were advisers to the Papua New Guinea force.



Mr. Stirn refused to comment on remarks Mr. Jean-Jacques Robert made to colonists on Santo last week in which he said France had sent troops to prevent French citizens being massacred by Australian, British and Papua New Guinea soldiers.

Britain is represented at the ceremonies by the Duke of Gloucester—a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, and the U.S. government is represented by Mr. James Michener whose best-selling "Tales of the South Pacific" were based on his war-time experiences on the island of Espiritu Santo.

## Decade for Women conference gives U.S. a second setback

COPENHAGEN, July 29 (AP)—The United States suffered another setback in the world conference of the United Nations Decade for Women here yesterday as Cuba, Syria, East Germany and Angola teamed up to torpedo a U.S. resolution condemning discrimination based on race as well as sex.

The resolution was presented last week by Ms. Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Black Women. It was seen as a major triumph for all minority women in the United States.

But as the resolution came up for committee debate, two days before the conference was scheduled to end, the United States ran into a concerted counteraction that forced Ms. Height, angry and distressed, to withdraw the resolution.

Cuba, East Germany and Syria came up with amendments that were unpalatable to the U.S. delegation. Especially the East German move was impossible for the United States to accept as it would add to the resolution a condemnation of Zionism as well as colonialism and fascism.

Ms. Height told the committee the resolution, considered unique for attacking the double burden of discrimination based on both race and sex, and applicable to developed as well as developing countries was "far too important" to be ruined by the introduction into it of language contrary to the

original purpose.

But after the United States formally withdrew its own resolution it was promptly reintroduced, including the amendments, by Angola.

The U.S. delegation tried to have this ruled out of order on the grounds that Angola was introducing an entirely new resolution long past the deadline for new resolutions.

But the committee's East German legal adviser accepted the Angolan move, and the committee was thrown into a state of confusion, with the United States moving to have the amendments stricken and Egypt and Mexico intervening with a set of amendments to amend the amendments.

As the committee adjourned the U.S. delegation was expected to try to win over African and other delegations for support of the original U.S. resolution. It had been presented by the United States as an important new instrument as it could be used by all non-white women — or two-thirds of the world's female population — in their struggle for equality.

The setback for the United States followed a defeat last Friday by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and its allies in eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. In a committee vote, they rammed through an Indian-sponsored resolution stipulating that U.N. aid to Palestinian women must be provided "in con-

sultation and cooperation" with the PLO.

In the resolution on discrimination by sex as well as race, the U.S. delegation had avoided the word "racism", and Ms. Height had hoped it would be voted into the programme of action for the second half of the decade without "extraneous injections by other countries."

**WASHINGTON -- Rapid population growth will lead to increasing difficulties for developing countries over the next twenty years both in their rapidly growing cities and in rural areas, according to a new U.S. government report.**

Assuming that present trends continue, rising concentrations of people in urban areas will put "extreme pressures" on sanitation, water supplies, health care, food, shelter, and jobs in developing countries, the Global 2000 Report to President Carter said, and the majority of people in large developing country cities are likely to live in slums and shanty towns where sanitation and other public services are minimal by the end of the century.

The report, released on July 24, was prepared by President Carter's Council on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Department of State.

Mexico City will have more than 30 million people by the end of the century, the report says — roughly three times the present population of the New York metropolitan area — and Calcutta, Bombay, Cairo, Jakarta, and Seoul will all have between 15 million and 20 million people. Some 400 cities will have more than one million each.

"Rapid growth in world population will hardly have altered by 2000," the world's population will grow from 4,000 million in 1975 to 6,350 million in 2000, an increase of more than 50 per cent. The rate of growth will slow only marginally, from 1.8 per cent a year to 1.7 per cent.

"In terms of sheer numbers, population will be growing faster in 2000 than it is today, with 100 million people added each year compared with 75 million in 1975. Ninety per cent of this growth will occur in the poorest countries."

Also, it suggests, existing

## Soviet forces attempt to crush Afghan mutineers

NEW DELHI, July 29 (R) — Soviet forces in Afghanistan have mounted a major military operation to crush an Afghan army mutiny southwest of Kabul, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The sources said the 14th Afghan division in Ghazni and an army unit in nearby Maidan-Shahr had mutinied, according to reports reaching diplomats in Kabul.

They said Soviet MiG-21 fighter-bombers and Mi-24 helicopter gunships had been seen in Kabul heading southwest for the past four days in what one source called the largest display of aerial activity since last December's Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Several large convoys also left Kabul by road, the sources said.

Diplomatic sources said the 14th division was equipped with tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft weapons, possibly including Soviet-built surface-to-air SAM missiles.

Weapons of Afghan troops who mutinied or deserted in the past are known to have reached Muslim guerrilla groups.

The sources said it was not immediately clear whether the reported mutiny was linked with President Karmal's efforts to consolidate the position of his Parcham (flag) faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP).

The Afghan army is dominated by members of the rival Khalq (masses) faction. But western diplomats in Kabul say purges and desertions have reduced its strength to about 40,000 men — about half its size two years ago.

President Karmal called for an end to "fractionalism" when he addressed a party plenum meeting in Kabul last Wednesday.

## Strong earthquake shakes S. Pacific

GOLDEN, Colorado, July 29 (AP) — A strong earthquake today shook the Santa Cruz islands in the South Pacific. U.S. Geological Survey reported.

It was the fourth large earthquake to hit the Santa Cruz islands in less than three weeks, and the eighth to strike Melanesia — an area stretching from Indonesia almost to New Zealand in less than five weeks.

The latest tremor, centred northeast of Brisbane, Australia, had a magnitude of 6.8 on the Richter scale, according to the U.S. earthquake information centre in Golden, Colorado, and occurred at 2:11 p.m. local time.

The Richter scale is a measure

of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of 7.5 reflects an earthquake 10 times stronger than one of 6.5.

An earthquake of 6 on the Richter scale can cause severe damage.

The largest tremor in Melanesia recently was a "great" earthquake of magnitude 8, on July 18 in the New Hebrides islands, just south of the Santa Cruz islands. That was the world's first "great" earthquake since a shock near Sumbawa island in Indonesia on Aug. 19, 1977, that also registered 8 on the scale.

## 21 Guatemalans killed as guerrillas fight army

GUATEMALA CITY, July 29 (AP) — Twenty-one people were killed and seven wounded as army troops fought a fierce gun battle with leftist guerrillas entrenched last Friday in the cemetery of a small town in northeastern Guatemala, an army spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said a sub-lieutenant, a sergeant and a soldier were killed and six soldiers and a rural guard were wounded in the fighting in San Juan Cotzal, 224 kilometres from the capital. He said 18 guerrillas were also

killed.

The guerrillas belong to the Guerrilla army of the Poor, one of three clandestine organisations trying to replace General Romeo Fernando Lucas Garcia's rightist regime with a Marxist government, the spokesman said.

The guerrillas, who had entrenched themselves in the town cemetery, tried to seize control of the rest of the town, but fled when they met stiff resistance from army reinforcements, the spokesman said.

## The world must not wait to act - by the year 2000 it will be too late

income disparities between the wealthiest and poorest countries will widen over the next twenty years. Per capita Gross National Product in the industrialised countries will approximate the equivalent of \$8,500 but will average less than \$600 in developing countries.

Difficult as urban conditions will be, the report projects, conditions in rural areas of many developing countries will generally be worse.

"Food, water, health, and income problems are often most severe in outlying agricultural and grazing areas," the report notes. "And in some areas, rural-urban migration and rapid urban growth are being accelerated by deteriorating rural conditions."

"Regional water shortages will become more severe. In the 1970-2000 period population growth alone will cause requirements for water to double in nearly half the world."

Still greater increases would be needed to improve standards of living. In many less developed countries, water supplies will become increasingly erratic by 2000 as a result of extensive deforestation. Development of new water supplies will become more costly virtually everywhere.

The report says the quantity of food that will be available to the poorest groups of people in rural areas of poor countries "will simply be insufficient to permit children to reach normal body weight and intelligence and to permit normal activity and good health in adults."

Citing FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation) data, it suggests that consumption in some central African countries will be "more than 20 per cent below



Food for Bangladesh: Red Cross workers provide these Burmese refugees with daily meals in the last of 13 camps situated in Bangladesh (Gamma photo)

minimum standards, assuming no recurrence of severe drought, and the average caloric intake in south Asia (primarily India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh) will remain at sub-standard levels."

These circumstances will preclude, the study says, even if world

food production is 90 per cent higher in 2000 than today as a consequence of more intensive use of yield-enhancing, energy-intensive inputs and technologies such as fertiliser, pesticides, herbicides, and irrigation.

"Food production is not likely to increase fast enough to meet rising demands unless world agriculture becomes significantly more dependent on petroleum and petroleum-related inputs," it asserts — and that would have large implications for the cost of

"Per capita consumption in the industrialised countries is projected to rise 21 per cent above 1970 levels," it states, "with increase of from 40 to more than

**'The world's population will grow from 4,000 million in 1975 to 6,350 million in 2000, an increase of more than 50 per cent.'**

50 per cent in Japan, eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union, and 28 per cent in the United States."

However, the report suggests that rising food output in developing countries "will barely keep ahead of population growth," and hence the outlook for improved diets for the poorest people in the poorest developing countries is sobering.

Nevertheless, it asserts, the world "has the capacity, both physical and economic," to produce enough food to meet substantial increases in world demand through to the year 2000.

"The projected food situation has many implications for food assistance and trade," the report notes. "The most prosperous developing countries will turn increasingly to the world's commercial markets. In the poorest countries, which lack the finance to buy food, requirements for international food assistance will expand."

The report suggested that such food exporting developing countries as Argentina and Thailand can be expected to increase their food production for export because of their cost advantage over countries dependent on energy-intensive inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, and fuels, whose costs have risen very rapidly.

The report pointed out that fish is an important source of protein in some developing countries, but predicted that the world harvest of fish will rise little, if at all, by the year 2000.

It also said that extinctions of plant and animal species will

## As 'Billygate' enquiries continue We've 'nothing to hide' Carter tells his cabinet

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter told his cabinet yesterday that his administration has "nothing to hide" in the growing controversy over Mr. Carter's ties to Libya, the press chief spokesman said.

"Nothing will be held back," Mr. Carter pledged, according to White House press secretary Jody Powell. "Everything is being laid out."

Meanwhile, Mr. Powell reported that one of the president's closest confidantes, Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirbo, had arrived in Washington on Sunday, presumably to talk the matter over with the president. Mr. Billy Carter, the president's younger brother, was forced by the U.S. Justice Department to register as an agent of Libya in connection with his activities on behalf of the Libyan government. He has received a \$220,000 installment on a \$500,000 loan from Libya but there has been no word on how the money was spent.

In other Billy Carter developments yesterday, Arizona Democrat Senator Dennis DeConcini said fugitive financier Robert Vesco claims to have arranged with the Libyan government to pay Mr. Billy Carter \$220,000 as a way to embarrass the Carter administration. Sen. DeConcini said he doesn't believe the claim without more information but said he will investigate it.

And Indiana Democrat Birch

Bayh, chairman of a special senate committee investigating the Billy Carter-Libya ties, said his panel will also look into reports of payments made by Libya to members of Congress.

Sen. DeConcini and Utah Republican Orrin Hatch, who interviewed Mr. Vesco in the Bahamas over the weekend, said yesterday they were sceptical about his story.

Sen. DeConcini said he wasn't convinced, but Sen. Hatch said Mr. Vesco has been right before and he thinks further investigation might bear out the allegation that Mr. Vesco arranged Libyan payments of \$220,000 to Mr. Billy Carter that the president's brother said was a loan.

The two senators said Mr. Vesco maintained his motive was vengeance for the administration's refusal to drop federal fraud and embezzlement charges against him.

Sen. Bayh said his panel will hold two hearings on the politically explosive controversy before the Democratic national convention begins Aug. 11. The select panel is meeting today to consider hiring a non-partisan

attorney.

Sen. Bayh, in India, refused to speculate on how the special senate committee would be conducted by the judiciary and Foreign Relations committees, but said two things that stand out: stupidity of Billy Carter, Libyans.

"It's one thing if a brother out here who's and... causing embarrassment to the president. We all can pat ourselves with that."

"It's another if he has a way or other influenced the government. We have done that, but there has been a lot of influence."

Sen. Bayh said he also investigated reports that Mr. Vesco received pay from Libya but said that the reports are true, doesn't mean any of them been influenced, just like we'll find that the administration hasn't been ended by Billy Carter's and.

The president's brother, said July 14 as a foreign agent, avoid a grand jury investigation into his Libyan connections.

## Muscovites throng city street to grieve for dead entertainer

MOSCOW, July 29 (R) — Mounted police helped break up a grief-stricken crowd which gathered today to mourn Soviet actor and singer Vladimir Vysotsky in a demonstration unlike any seen in Moscow in years.

Several thousand people thronged streets near Moscow's Taganka theatre. Some stood on roofs at others at upper windows, to pay their respects to Mr. Vysotsky, who in his work had trod a narrow line between the controversial and the respectable.

Mr. Vysotsky, who was married to the French actress Marina Vlady, died last Friday of heart trouble after three months in hospital. He was about 42.

After his body had been taken to a cemetery in northern Moscow after lying in public view for four hours at the Taganka theatre,

hundreds of people gathered in front of the building. Scores of girls and young women wept openly.

Wreaths were piled at the door, but when a small portrait of the artist was removed from a ground-floor window of the theatre a group of about 20 mainly young people began chanting for it to be re-instated.

Ten or 12 youths giving the clenched-fist salute, chanted until the portrait was propped up at an upper floor window.

The crowd clapped for about five minutes. Some people tossed carnations towards the portrait.

Temper frayed as police, in white dress uniform for the Olympic games, and young civil defence workers linked arms to push back the crowd and re-open the street.

One man in the crowd is correspondent. "This is a political demonstration. We love him."

Police on horses were drafted after people refused to obey loud hailer requests to take metro home.

As the horses pushed into crowd, many people fell back, knocking over a metal barrier.

A storm of jeers and whistles greeted the police action. There were several scuffles between civilians and police. One man chased through the crowd by policemen.

Police action appeared restrained and sympathetic, what was an unusual event in a society where such public demonstrations are a rare occurrence.

## Spanish general injured, bodyguard killed by guerrillas in central Madrid

MADRID, July 29 (Agencies) — Gunmen believed to be Basque guerrillas shot and slightly wounded an army general and killed his military police bodyguard in a central Madrid street today, police said.

A military chauffeur was also seriously wounded in the attack which occurred minutes after General Arturo Criad Amategui, 65-year-old director-general of army health, left home for work in his official car.

Witnesses said three young gunmen opened fire from two points as the general's car passed.

The military police bodyguard was killed instantly. The attackers took the dead bodyguard's sub-machinegun before escaping in a car.

There were no immediate claims of responsibility for the attack but police said spent ammunition found at the scene was of a type used by the Basque separatist guerrilla group, ETA.

The general's armed escort was the second bodyguard killed in a terrorist attack this year. Pvt. Jose Ramirez, 19, was slain in March when terrorists exploded a bomb in an attempt to assassinate Maj. Gen. Fernando Esquivias, a former aide to dictator Gen. Francisco Franco. The general escaped unhurt.

Since 1977, 24 military men, including five generals, have been killed by guerrillas. ETA has claimed responsibility for 20 of the killings.

فَكَذًا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ